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*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1768.

## *The* NATURE *and* EXTENT *of* PARLIAMENTARY POWER Considered

*In some Remarks upon Mr.* PITT's SPEECH *in the House of Commons, previous to the Repeal of the* STAMP-ACT. With an INTRODUCTION, *Applicable to the present situation of the* COLONIES.

*September*, 1767.

"If there be any one so credulous as not to apprehend "the fatal consequences of this FORMIDABLE POW-"ER, I cannot but wonder at that man's security."

*Demosthenes's 2d Philipic.*

### INTRODUCTION.

[ *Continued from our last.* ] Page 26

MR. PITT has frequently declared that the freemen of Great-Britain have no right to take money out of our pockets, without first obtaining our consent; and yet their representatives in parliament have resolved, without deigning to consult us, that we shall pay a certain sum for furnishing the soldiery with particular necessaries. Unwilling to revive a contest, which had just before been settled so much to our satisfaction, we declined renewing the dispute with regard to the legality of the act. We were contented to receive it as a *reasonable requisition*, though not as *a binding law*; and, consulting our own abilities and convenience, we granted such articles as we thought would answer *the design of the act*. In this conduct, to remarkably temperate, we have incurred the highest displeasure of the British parliament, and are exposed, as a punishment due to our offences, to one of the most general, and severest penalties which the hand of power could inflict. An act has passed to strip us of our legislative power, and render us unable to provide for ourselves in a situation of the most imminent danger; because we have outrageously refused to subscribe to our own ruin. We have modestly avoided controverting a point of the *highest* importance, lest we should draw upon ourselves a charge of *obstinacy* and *malevolence*. We have complied with the *meaning*, though not with the *letter* of the act. We have evidenced the most grateful and complying disposition, and are nevertheless doomed to receive the punishment of the most rebellious opposition. If our every act is thus liable to be misconstrued, and we are patiently to receive such severe chastisement, we must at once renounce the name of free-men, and accommodate ourselves to a state of *abject vassalage*.

We may not, perhaps, just now feel any immediate ill consequences from this restraint upon our legislation; but, when we are to determine upon the propriety or justice of any particular act, we are to consider all the effects which it may probably, or even possibly produce. Suppose (for instance) that our savage neighbours should once more wantonly invade our frontiers——to what a horrid situation should we be reduced! Our lives and fortunes exposed to the attacks of a barbarous enemy, without our being able to raise either men or money for our protection. Can the greatest enemy to America think of our being reduced to a situation so truly distressful, without accusing of the most unnatural severity, those who arrogate to themselves an absolute power of directing and restraining our every action, in such a manner as may best answer their own partial purposes? In this amazing exertion of parliamentary power, the single colony of N. York is not alone concerned. It may hereafter be the fate of every other province, unless they now cordially unite in such an application as may confirm their liberty, or establish their subordination upon some regular principles.

I am no favourer of violent measures. I would endeavour to support our pretensions by force of reasoning, not by force of arms; but yet I would anxiously with that nothing may intimidate us into an acquiescence with the measures of oppression. We may be compelled to submit, but never to relinquish our claim to the privileges of free-men.

When we complain of the violent proceedings in the late administrations; let us consider the alterations which a century has produced in our constitution. We have now a standing army of one hundred and twenty regiments. Scarce a family of rank but what has some military connections; and even in the house of commons there are too many gentlemen of the sword. No wonder then that we are alarmed with such *spirited resolves*—that execution is to proceed judgment; and that the inhabitants of a colony are regarded as *dependant vassals*, by those who have been accustomed to consider a legion of *free subjects*, as a band of *absolute slaves*--points of honor now take place of points in law, and *Magna-Charta* itself must give way to that *furor militaris* which so universally prevails. The hand which bestows a truncheon can never be guilty of oppression, and the will of an artful minister will become the law of a whole nation.

I am no enemy to the present military establishment, but as I conceive it may influence and endanger our liberties; nor have I any resentment against the inhabitants of that country, which gave birth to my ancestors, but when I consider them as exerting their superior power to reduce their fellow subjects to a state of subordination inconsistent with their natural rights, and not to be reconciled to the spirit of their own constitution. I admire and revere the well regulated government of Great-Britain, and only wish to have our own system established by so excellent a standard.

As a colonist, my most ambitious views extend no further than the rights of a British subject. I can not comprehend how my being born in America should divest me of these; nor can I conceive why the liberty and property of a free born American should not be protected from every invasion with the same caution, which has ever been exerted to guard the privileges of an englishman. If we are entitled to the liberties of British subjects we ought to enjoy them *unlimited and unrestrained*. If our pretensions to these are without any foundation, why are we left unacquainted with the cause & nature of our subordination. In acts of the greatest solemnity and notoriety, we have been flattered with the title of British subjects—we have received with the blood of our ancesters, the spirit of liberty, and our hearts naturally retain an utter abhorrence of slavery. We have carefully examined those glorious charters, granted to the virtuous resolution of our brave fore-fathers; and the result of our examination can not but inform us—that liberty is only to be supported by a steady opposition to the first advances of arbitrary power. The conduct of the colonists has been most maliciously misrepresented, and they have been stigmatized as *riotous* and *rebellious*, when those who are un-influenced by prejudice, can not but discover that their warmest wishes rise no higher than to a connection, founded upon *natural right*; and that their present resentment could only be excited by the horrid apprehensions of being reduced to a state of *slavish dependance*.

I am not so great a stickler for the independance of the colonies, but I am ready to acknowledge the *necessity* of lodging in some part of the community a *restraining power*, for the regulating and limiting the trade & manufactures of each particular county or colony, in such a manner as might most effectually promote the good of the whole; and I should not obstinately object to the vesting this power in the parliament of Great-Britain, if the violent measures which have lately been carried into execution, did not afford me too much reason to believe, that every concession which might at this time be made from a *principle of necessity*, and a regard to the public utility, would be immediately considered as an acknowledgment of such a *subordination*, as is totally inconsistent with the nature of our constitution. If a laudable motive of moderation, and a generous attention to the welfare and tranquility of the whole community should induce a ready submission to every regulation which the British parliament may think necessary to frame, the ill consequences which may possibly attend such a temperate conduct may draw upon us a charge of *unpardonable negligence*. In a system so complicated as ours, where one power is continually encroaching upon the other, and where the general balance is so fluctuating and precarious, a spirit of compliance and moderation in the present age, may lay a foundation for the slavery and dependence of future generations; who will have the greatest reason to charge us with having basely betrayed their liberties, by carelessly relaxing from the *rigid scrutiny* which ever ought to be made into matters of national concern.

*Vos dormitis, nec adhuc mihi videmini intelligere quam nos poteamus* Cal. ad Cic.

*Continued (To be continued.)* Page 54

*Messieurs* EDES & GILL,

LIBERTY is so natural to all men that it exerts itself upon particular occasions in the most slavish countries. To this are owing the revolutions in Turkey, Persia, &Morocco, tho' the Government in those countries are so absolutely despotic that the people seldom gain any more by their struggles than the pleasure of being revenged on one tyrant, and making him give way to another. But in Europe such struggles have often ended in the establishment of *popular liberty*.

*Liberty* and *Property* are not only join'd in common discourse, but are in their own natures so nearly ally'd, that we cannot be said to possess the one without the enjoyment of the other; and yet there is this distinction to be made between them: All men in their natural and primitive state had an equal right to *possessions*, but when mankind were increased and formed into civil communities, and the whole mass of *property* become unequally divided among them, according to every ones industry and merit, they made laws unanimously for securing each other in their respective acquisitions. Hence it came about, that all men have a right to whatever *property* they can acquire by the laws of a free country; and the principle on which this is founded, is the common good of mankind.

But *liberty*, the source and pillar of all true *property*, cannot be preserved in society while the members possess it unequally. It can no way exist but in its original and native capacity. All men are equally entitled to it. He who assumes more than his just share of *liberty* becomes a tyrant in proportion to what he assumes; and he who loses it, becomes so many degrees a slave.

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OUR Fathers past the wide Atlantic Sea,
And blest themselves when in the Desert free;
And shall their Sons thro' Treachery or Fear,
Give up that Freedom which has cost so dear.
Whate'er Pretence our Enemies may frame,
The Man is alter'd, but the Case the same.
From Cesar's Court should Cato fawning come,
Before that Cato is no Friend to Rome.

## BOSTON.

*IN our last Paper we gave our Readers a short Account of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives upon that most important Consideration, so universally interesting to the American Colonies,* TAXATION WITHOUT CONSENT: *Since which we hear, they have directed a Letter to the Lords of the Treasury.* ¶

*WE then mention'd a Part of Conduct in the Hon. House which serves to shew that Openness and Candor, as well as Freedom in their Determinations, which ought always to be Characteristic of the Representatives of the People: This Proceeding occasion'd a Message from the Governor, of which the following is said to be a Copy:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

IN Answer to your Message of the 13th Instant, I find it necessary to inform you, that soon after the Letter of the Earl of SHELBURNE was read in your House, I ordered a Copy of it to be given to the Speaker, to be used, as he should think fit; upon Condition that no other Copy should be taken thereof. I am very willing that the Copy in the Speaker's Hands should be communicated to you in any Manner that is consistent with that Restriction. I know of no Letters of my own, that I think can be of any Use to you upon this Occasion.

I quite agree with you in Opinion that all effectual Methods should be taken to cultivate an Harmony between the several Branches of the Legislature of this Government, as being necessary to promote the Prosperity of the Province; and I shall chearfully join with you in all proper Measures for so salutary a Purpose.

*THE House having read this Message, appointed a Committee to consider it, who on the 18th reported an Answer, which was accepted, and is said to be as follows, viz.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

YOUR Message of the 16th Instant has been read and duly considered in the House of Representatives. The manner in which your Excellency was pleased to introduce into this House the Letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, by giving orders to the Secretary to read it without leaving a copy, appeared to be unprecedented and unparliamentary; but this made but a light impression on the House, when the members recollected, as far as they could, the unfavourable sentiments his Lordship thought himself necessitated to entertain of the two houses of this assembly, and of some particular members in this house, whose characters, in the opinion of this house, stand unimpeachable. Under this apprehension, they thought it necessary for their own vindication, humbly to request your Excellency to favor them with a copy of his Lordship's letter; and as it appeared to them, that his Lordship had form'd his sentiments of the two houses, and their members, from your own letters, to which he refer'd, the house tho't they could not do themselves and their members justice, unless they could be favoured with a sight of them also, and accordingly requested it of your Excellency.

You are pleas'd to say, that "you know of no letters of your own, that you think can be of any use to the house upon this occasion."—The house did not in their vote or message, say what occasion they had to request them: But when his Lordship expresly says, that it appears from your several letters, that your negativing Councellors in the late elections, was done with due deliberation and judgment; it is natural for the house to conclude, that your Excellency had thought it convenient to give his Lordship the particular reasons you had for a measure so rare and extraordinary.——These reasons seem to have prevailed to justify your Excellency: For his Lordship acquaints you, "that his Majesty is graciously pleased to approve of your having exerted the power lodged in you by the constitution of the province": But unfortunately for the two houses his Lordship passes a different judgment upon their conduct, and takes occasion to applaud the wisdom of those who fram'd the charter* "in providing that a power should be placed in the Governor as an occasional check upon any *indiscrete use* of the Right of electing councellors."—It evidently appears from this passage, that his Majesty's Minister has conceived an opinion of the two houses as having made an indiscrete use of a Charter Right: The House were willing to be convinced that this opinion, and other sentiments express'd in his Lordship's letter, which imply an high censure upon the two houses, and upon particular members of this house, were rather inferences drawn from your letters, in which his Lordship might be liable to mistake, than the direct expressions of it: Had your Excellency been pleased to have favour'd them with the copies, they might have been "of use upon the occasion," and satisfactory to the house: But as you have thought proper to refuse them, they are left to conjecture with all possible candor and appeal to the world.

His Lordship is induced to believe that the assembly have made an indiscrete use of their Right of chusing councellors, "to the exclusion of the principal officers of government from the Board, whose presence there as counsellors so manifestly tends to facilitate the course of public business, and who have therefore been before this period usually elected;" and that they have thus exerted their right with a far different intention from that of promoting the "re-establishment of tranquility," and "evincing the duty and attachment of the colony towards G. Britain."—The house would be glad to justify this construction of

* vid. the Charter page 1077

a Treasury. ¶ vide Pitts Speech page 403. Vol. 1 * vid. the Act page 53. Vol. 1. z. vid. the Billeting act page 274. = vid. Act page 748. Vol. 1. ~~ vid. Magna Charta pa. 790. (a) page 27. (b) page 66. (c) pa. 39

his Lordship's letter, which is nearly in the words of it, by publishing it in their journals, but that is inconsistent with your Excellency's restrictions.—This is not the first time that his Majesty's ministers, and even his Majesty himself, after having had before him your Excellency's letters, and the inclosures, has thought it necessary to form an opinion of his loyal subjects of this province as having a degree of that temper prevailing among them: And your Excellency can not be insensible that the present house have heretofore, for the sake of conciliating the minds of the people, and restoring a unanimity to this General Court, equalled your Excellency to give them the opportunity of making it evident to their constituents, that your letters had no tendency to induce such an opinion: And the house still think that nothing would tend more to promote the salutary purpose of cultivating an harmony between the several branches of this legislature, in which your Excellency expresses a disposition chearfully to join with the house, than an open and unreserv'd explanation to each other: For this purpose the house in their message assured you, that they were ready to lay before you their humble petition to his Majesty, and their representations to his ministry, with all their other proceedings upon the important matters that have been before them, at the same time that they made their reasonable request of your Excellency's letters.——

After having recited so great a part of the sentiment of his Lordship's letter, no one can be astonish'd at the conclusion he is pleas'd to make, that "under such circumstances it cannot be surprising that his Majesty's Governor not exerts the Right entrusted to him by the same constitution, to the purpose of excluding those from the council whose mistaken zeal may have led them into improper excesses, and whose private resentments" (and his Lordship adds, he should "be sorry to ascribe to them motives still more blameable) may in your opinion further lead them to embarrass the administration, and endanger the quiet of the province."—Surely his Lordship would never have pass'd such a censure upon two houses of assembly, nor upon particular gentlemen altogether strangers to him, but upon what he thought to be the best authority: It is far beneath his character and dignity, to give credit, or even to hearken to any account, so prejudicial to the reputation of the province, and of particular persons, but what he receives from gentlemen in the highest stations in it.—Your Excellency then must allow the house to believe, until they shall be convinced to the contrary, that your several letters to which his Lordship refers, are so fully expressed, as to have left his Lordship no room to suspect that he could be mistaken.

In such a case your Excellency cannot think that the house can remain in silence: They recommend to their injured members a becoming calmness and fortitude; and take this occasion to bear a testimony to their zeal for the honor of their King, and the Rights of their Constituents: But the character of the people whom this house represent, as well as their own honor, is at stake, and requires them to take every prudent measure for their own vindication. The house are truly sorry that this new occasion of mistrust and jealousy has happened; but they can never be so wanting to themselves, as to omit the opportunity of removing from his Lordship's mind, the unfavorable impressions which appear by his letter; and what is of much greater importance to them, of standing before their Sovereign, in their own just character of loyal subjects.

*We are told that the foregoing Message was presented to his Excellency on Saturday last.*

*Yesterday Captain Jenkins arrived here in 32 Days from London, and but 19 from the Land's End, having been caught in the Ice in the River near a fortnight; by whom we have Prints to the 12th of January, from which we have extracted the following Advices.*

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 24th Day of Nov. 1767.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I Have chosen to call you together at this Season of the Year, that My Parliament might have full Time for their Deliberation upon all such Branches of the Publick Service, as may require their immediate Attention; without the Necessity of continuing the Session beyond the Time most suitable to My People, for the Election of a new Parliament: And I doubt not but you will be careful, from the same Considerations, to avoid in your Proceedings all unnecessary Delay.

Nothing in the present Situation of Affairs Abroad gives Me Reason to apprehend, that you will be prevented, by any Interruption of the Publick Tranquility, from fixing your whole Attention upon such Points, as concern the internal Welfare and Prosperity of my People.

Among these Objects of a domestick Nature none can demand a more speedy or more serious Attention, than what regards the high Price of Corn; which neither the salutary Laws passed in the last Session of Parliament, nor the Produce of the late Harvest, have yet been able so far to reduce, as to give sufficient Relief to the Distresses of the poorer Sort of My People. Your late Residence in your several Countries must have enabled you to judge, whether any farther Provisions can be made, conducive to the Attainment of so desirable an End.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I will order the proper Officers to lay before you the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year.

The Experience I have had of your constant Readiness to grant Me all such Supplies, as should be found necessary for the Security, Interest, and Honor of the Nation, (and I have no other to ask of you) render it necessary for Me to add any Exhortations upon this Head: And I doubt not, but the same Publick Considerations will induce you to persevere, with equal Alacrity, in your Endeavours to diminish the national Debt; while, on My Part, no Care shall be wanting to contribute, as far as possible, to the Attainment of that most essential Object, by every frugal Application of such Supplies as you shall grant.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

The Necessity of improving the present general Tranquility to the great Purpose of maintaining the Strength, the Reputation, and the Prosperity of this Country, ought to be ever before your Eyes. To render your Deliberations for that Purpose successful, endeavour to cultivate a Spirit of Harmony among yourselves. My Concurrence in whatever will promote the Happiness of my People, you may always depend upon: And, in that Light, I shall ever be desirous of encouraging Union among all those who wish well to their Country.

## LONDON.

*Nov.* 27. Yesterday, at two o'clock the Hon. House of Commons, preceded by Sir John Cust, Bart. their Speaker, went in procession to St. James's, and presented to his Majesty their address of thanks for his most gracious speech on opening the session, which was graciously received.

Wednesday, at one o'clock, the Right Hon. the House of Peers, preceded by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, waited on his Majesty with their Address of Thanks from the Throne, on opening the present Session; to which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious ANSWER.

*My Lords,*

"YOUR Readiness to provide for the Public Services "with the Unanimity and Dispatch so necessary "at this Juncture, as well as to avail yourselves of the "present general Tranquility, in order to promote the "internal Prosperity of my People, is highly agreeable "to Me; and I rely upon your Assurances, that you "will use your Endeavours to relieve the Distresses which "the Poor labour under from the high Price of Corn.

"I thank you for the Joy you express on the Increase "of My Royal Family; and I feel for the Part you "take in My Concern for the unexpected Loss of My "late Brother the Duke of York."

## LONDON.

### From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

*The late Refolution of Boston in New-England, confidered.*

AS the hard Appellations of Rogues and Rebels have within this few days been very plentifully beſtowed on the inhabitants of Boſton; and as the Public may be deſirous to know on what this cruel Treatment is founded, I will inform them.

The inhabitants being in great diſtreſs for want of money, and being fully convinced that a foreign and luxurious trade is the cauſe of their Poverty and Ruin, they have therefore reſolved, in order to check ſuch a deſtructive trade, not to import, 1. any Men or Women's Apparel ready made, as they have Taylor's and Mantua-makers of their own. 2. To uſe no gold, ſilver, or thread-lace; becauſe they cannot afford it. 3. To uſe no gold or ſilver Buttons, for the ſame good reaſons. 4. No Diamonds, Stone, Paſte or Jewellery; their Poverty is ſuch that many of them never ſaw a Guinea; is it not a laudable reſolution then not to import Diamonds? 5. Nor any Snuff or Muſtard, their own Fields affording both: Shall we be angry then that they make uſe of them? 6. Muffs, Furs and Tippets? Would you prevent them, after killing a Bear, from turning his ſkin into a Muff? 7. Millenary? and do you think the Ladies are Rebels too, becauſe they reſolve to make their own caps? 8. China ware? It would do honour to the people of England to follow this example. 9. Linſeed oil? Why, their fields are covered with flax-ſeed, would you refuſe their preſſing a little for their own uſe? 10. Lawns and Cambricks, they deſerve a vote of thanks for refuſing the manufacture of our Enemies, but which the people of England wear in defiance of the Laws of the Land. Expenſive funerals, they alſo prohibited, and are they not right, and are they not alſo right in reſolving not to wear cloth above 10s. per yard, becauſe they cannot pay for it.

Finally, they determine to eſtabliſh a linnen manufacture. This is ſo far from being any preJudice to England, that I, as a Linen draper, think they ought as well as the Iriſh have a bounty on it, for if New England could remit their Linens to England it would be a very fine remittance for our Woollen manufactory and hard ware, when we ſhould no longer have occaſion for linens of Auſtria, Sileſia, Hamburgh, Holland, and Ruſſia.

Thus much in anſwer to all the clamour and dirt thrown at New England, a people, whoſe loyalty is unimpeached, notwithſtanding the late unhappy difference.

Your's, &c.

*A Linnen Draper.*

*Dec.* 22. The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers are adjourned to Thurſday January the 20th, and the Hon. Houſe Commons to the 14th of the ſaid month.

Friday ſome diſpatches of great importance were ſaid to be received from Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

*Dec.* 26. 'Tis eſtimated that the enſuing Election will coſt the various Candidates at leaſt one million ſterling.

*Dec.* 29. Numbers of our Manufactures are daily ſhipping themſelves off for the happy regions of America.

The outrages committed by the Journeymen Weavers on account of the preſent ſcarcity of work, is eſtimated at five hundred pounds a week.

*Jan.* 2. Lord Chatham, it is ſaid, intends to make a Tour to Italy, after the riſing of Parliament.

The newly-eſtabliſhed Secretaryſhip of State for the American Colonies, we hear, is conſidered as one of the moſt important offices under the Government, and will always be filled by a Perſonage of the firſt conſequence.

*Jan.* 6. On Monday evening the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, who came to town on ſome private affairs, ſet out for his Seat at Hayes in Kent.

It is ſaid that the grand coalition, which is ſhortly to take place, has deprived a certain exile of all hopes of returning to his native country; and that it was in conſequence of his having received early intelligence of ſuch coalition, upon his late arrival in this kingdom, that he ſo very ſuddenly returned to his exile.

Monday a Butcher in St. James's market ſold a fillet of veal, which weighed upwards of fifteen pounds, for twenty ſhillings.

*Jan.* 8. Yeſterday morning M. Mello de Caſtro, Envoy-Extraordinary from the court of Portugal, had a long conference with the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway, on the ſubject of ſome important diſpatches lately received from Liſbon.

The Earl of Hillſborough is appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We are credibly informed that for the future, no penſions will be granted on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, but to ſuch perſons as actually reſide in the ſaid Kingdom.


[ For the Benefit of the Inſurers. ]

On Thurſday next, the 25th inſtant.

At XI o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at Store No. 22, on the Long-Wharff,

SUNDRY Bolts of *Ruſſia* [Damaged] DUCK. Alſo a Quantity of HEMP. *J. Ruſſell*, Auctioneer.

N. B. Choice *Ruſſia* Duck to be ſold at ſaid Store—— Inquire of JOB PRINCE.

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 25th Inſtant,

At Three o'Clock Afternoon,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Quantity of Cutlery Ware, Viz. Table Knives and Forks, Cutlaſſes, Penknives, Shears, Sciſſars, Files, &c. &c. by the Groſs.——Alſo,

A Variety of Woollen Goods.

*J. Ruſſell*, Auctioneer.

On TUESDAY the 1ſt of March next,

At X o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

The Houſhold Furniture of the late JEREMY GRIDLEY, Eſq; deceas'd, viz.

FEather Beds, Bedſteds and Bedding, an Eight Day Clock, Deſk and Book Caſe, Tables, Chairs, Sconce and Pier Glaſſes, China Plates, Diſhes, and ſome Glaſs Ware, Kitchen Furniture—A Variety of Plate, viz. Tankards, Canns, Porringers, Spoons, Cups, &c. &c.—An excellent Gold Watch.

The SALE to begin (*exactly*) at Ten o'Clock. —— *J. Ruſſell*, Auctioneer.

*For the Benefit of the Inſurers,*

On TUESDAY the 1ſt of *March*,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-Street,

THE Sloop EGMONT, burthen 60 Tons, as ſhe now lays on *Scituate* Beach, together with all her Appurtenances, an Inventory of which may be ſeen in the Hands of Joſeph Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY the 3d of *March*,

At Eleven o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-Street,

A Quantity of SUGARS, in Hogſheads and Barrels. *J. Ruſſell*, Auctioneer.

## Joſeph Domett,

HAs *removed* from the Store oppoſite the Golden Ball, to one directly againſt the Eaſt End of Faneuil Hall Market—Where he has to ſell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, per Hogſhead or leſs Quantity, this Country ditto, Brown Sugars, the beſt of Indigo, long and ſhort Pipes, Dark Shott, red and white Lead, Stone Ware aſſorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Cups and Saucers per Groſs, an Aſſortment of Iron Ware, and ſundry other Articles as uſual. And which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

N. B. A Sail-Maker's Loft, and three Stores to Let, inquire of ſaid *Domett*.

*For the Benefit of the Creditors, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the New Auction Room, by ELIAS DUPEE, on THURSDAY the 25th Inſtant,*

ALL the Houſehold Furniture and Shop Goods of Mary Welt, *which may be viewed the Day before the Sale, at the above ſaid Auction Room in Royal Exchange Lane.*

*The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued from Day to Day till all is ſold.*

To be Sold cheap for Caſh,

A Likely well-built BRIGANTINE, burthen about 115 Tons, near 2 Years old, now lying at *Pulling's* Wharff. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boſton, February 20, 1768.

## Abraham Hunt,

TAKES this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to refine Wines in the moſt effectual Manner, and in Caſe they ſhould be upon the Lees, to reſtore them to their former quiet State; likewiſe to rack off and refine Cyders in the beſt Manner, and (if deſired to preſerve them in Caſks for drinking well through the preſent Year) Alſo, to Bottle both Wine and Cyder in the beſt Manner.

*N. B.* Said *Hunt* may be ſpoke with at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Edmund Quincy*, Eſq; near the Poſt-Office.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And Sold by KNEELAND & ADAMS,

Next to the Treaſurer's Office in Milk-Street.

SEVEN SERMONS, on the Encouragement of the Unregenerate, to labour for the Meat which endureth to everlaſting Life. Preached in the firſt Pariſh in *Wells*. By MOSES HEMMINGWAY, A. M. Paſtor of the Church there.

*Strive to enter in at the ſtrait Gate, for many I ſay unto you ſhall ſeek to enter in, and ſhall not be able.*

Luke 13. 24.

Subſcribers are deſired to call or ſend for their Books.

WANTED by the 25th of March, a Man and his Wife, that underſtands a Farm and Dairy, that can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

*THIS is to forewarn all Perſons from truſting Mary, the Wife of me the Subſcriber: For I utterly declare I will not pay any Debt ſhe ſhall Contract from the Date hereof.* As witneſs my Hand.

Shirley, Dec. 24, 1767. JAMES DOUGHERTY.

TAKEN up ſome Time ſince a Parcel Wool Cards, Whoever loſt the ſame, on paying Charges, may have their Cards again. Inquire of Edes & Gill.


void the Letter page 39. & void petition page 51. —— vide the Letters in the Index. void their transactions pa. 748 Vol. 1 & Mr Wilkes

31

LONDON, January 2.

It is confidently said, that a Bill for triennial Parliaments will be brought into an Hon. House this seſſions, & strongly supported; several members being resolved to take this method of recommending themselves to their constituents at the ensuing general election, in preference to bribery and corruption.

Some private letters from the Hague, say, that it is expected Sir Joseph Yorke will soon go to England for a short time, but upon what account is not publickly known.

It is said, that large commissions have this week been received from Corsica for fire-arms, gun-powder & shot.

We hear that the ports of Ireland and America will be opened soon after the parliament meets, for the free importation of all kinds of provisions.

In the last Holland Mail is the following article, dated Lisbon, Dec. 1. "The Hon. William Henry Littleton, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great-Britain, holds frequent conferences with the Ministry, in order to settle, in an amicable manner, the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two nations, on account of trade. He takes great pains to remove this stumbling-block; for as to the general system of Politicks, it is certain that the most perfect harmony subsists between the two courts, notwithstanding the reports that have been maliciously propagated to the contrary.

Jan. 9. We are told the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Weymouth will shortly be appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Right Hon. Mr. Conway, who, we are informed, resigned the Seals on Thursday.

We are told from very good Authority, that the E—— of D—— did not resign the Premiership of the Board of Trade, merely "because his Lordship was not appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies;" but because the noble Lord did not approve of the unstable Disposition of the leading Members of A————ty; and because his Lordship would not acquiesce in the erecting an important (though necessary) new office of State, in the way of a ministerial Jobb; and which has since actually taken Place in another Channel.

The Situation of political Matters in regard to L—— C—— seems to be, that the M-n-ry are very desirous of his Lordship's retiring, and yet are totally deficient in coming to compulsive Measures with him. On the other Hand, we have it confidently affirmed to us, that the noble Lord has made the following Declaration in a Letter to a very great Man in Power: "His M—— having been graciously pleased to entrust the————— to my keeping, if it pleases God to spare my Life, there are many, very many Days to come, before I shall voluntarily decline the Honour my Sovereign has thought proper to confer upon me."

Jan. 12. A letter from Kirkwall, in Orkney, mentions it as a very uncommon circumstance, that a large Island of Ice, 60 feet high, and a mile in circumference, was lately seen driving within a few miles of Tir Ille, in the mid way between Orkney and Shetland, supposed to have come from Hudson's Bay.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

On Friday Morning last, a Number of armed Men (about 80, it is said) went to the Goal of Carlisle, which they entered by Force, and carried off Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, notwithstanding the Opposition and Perswasion of the Magistrates, and others, to the contrary.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Saturday last his Excellency our Governor, in the Presence, and by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council, dissolved the General Assembly of this Province, they having finished the Business of a long Session of 80 Days, and served the Colony as faithful Representatives for seven Years.

BOSTON, February 22, 1768.

Monday last was married at Cambridge, CHARLES RUSSELL, Esq; of Lincoln, eldest Son to the Hon. JAMES RUSSELL, Esq; of Charlestown, to Miss ELIZABETH VASSELL, only Daughter to HENRY VASSELL, Esq;

We hear a Bill has passed the House of Representatives in their present Session, for erecting a Light-House on the Gurnet-head, at the Head of Plymouth Bay.

Wednesday last a Pedlar was set in the Stocks for abusive Language, and profane Swearing; he was severely pelted by the Boys.

Thursday last the Body of Mr. James Scollay, lately mentioned to have been drowned, was taken up, and decently interred the next Day.

In Capt. Jenkins came Passengers the Capts. Kirkwood, Lyde, and one Mr. Savage, who we hear is recommended to the Commissioners of the Revenue, for some Office in the Custom-House.

We are informed by Passengers in Capt. Jenkins, that the Scarcity of Corn and Provisions in England is very great; that there is much Talk of the American Manufactures, which is very alarming, especially since seeing the Resolves of the Town of Boston, and other Towns in the Province, for promoting Manufactures.

We hear that all the Vessels from this Port (that could reasonably be expected) are arrived in London.

Capt. Scott was to leave London for this Place about the 10th of February.

Captain Cuzens arrived at Portsmouth from Antigua, informs, that the Ship Thomas and Samuel, Capt. Deverson, with three other Ships whose Names he could not learn, were arrived there from London.—These are the Vessels that have been for some Time look'd for from London, but were blown off this Coast some Months since, and obliged to go to the West-Indies.

It is said that the Committee who reported the (d) Answer to his Excellency's Message last Week, ask'd Leave of the House to sit again.

We are assured from good Authority, that Richard (a) J—k—n, Esq; late Agent of this Province, who is a Member of Parliament, at a very opportune Season, express'd his Mind fully against the Settlement of Salaries of Governors, Judges, &c. in America, independent of the People—By these (b) Parliament so much complain'd of, his M—— has the Power of appointing such Salaries to be paid out of the Monies to be rais'd by the Duties on Glass, Paper, Tea, Painter's Colours, &c. &c.—We are inform'd that a Question has been under Consideration in a certain respectable Assembly, Whether he'd Salaries for Governors and Judges in America, who hold Commission during Pleasure, especially considering them as to great a Distance from the Throne, will not have a Tendency to introduce absolute Government? and that their Sense of the Matter has been transmitted to our Superiours at Home—*Procul a Jove, procul a Fulmine*, is often the Consolation of corrupt Men: If ever the Scene should alter, and the Nation should be curs'd with a weak and arbitrary Prince, and a wicked Minister, and the Legislative should be inattentive to the common Rights of the Subjects, a ministerial Attack upon the Constitution in America may perhaps be thought the first necessary Step towards overthrowing the Liberties of the whole Empire. *Britain! Beware!*

It is said that at a political Club, a Question was lately started, which was the most dangerous to a free People, an Army of Soldiers, or an Army of Pensioners? After much Altercation it was the universal Opinion that a free People would be in more Danger of being subdued by Pensioners than Soldiers. In either Instance, with the utmost Exertions of Virtue and public Spirit, the Case would be *hazardous*; But should a People be attack'd by both these formidable Powers *at once*, it would then be *desperate!*

Saturday Morning last died here Capt. Thomas Proctor, in the 66th Year of his Age. We hear his Funeral is to be attended To-morrow Afternoon.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated February 1, 1768.*

"IT *is with peculiar Satisfaction, I can assure you, the New-England Spirit of Patriotism and Oeconomy is greatly approved of (and I am not alone in Opinion, that if America is saved from its impending Danger, your Country will be its acknowledged Guardian.*

"*Certain Gentlemen in this City have lately revived, with Vigor*, An American Philosophical Society, *for the Improvement of Knowledge, and propose to proceed on a most extensive Plan. Your Mr. Professor* Winthrop, *and Dr.* Stiles, *of Newport, are elected Members.*"

*Captain Symmes, late of the Brig Maryland Packet, who was taken up by Capt. Abbott, and carried to London, as lately mentioned, came Passenger in Capt. Jenkins. The following is the Deposition of Capt. Abbott, and his Mate William Dennis.*

THIS day personally appeared before me Ralph Hodgson, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Capt. Tho's Abbott, commander of the ship Sibela, and Will'm. Dennis, mate of the said ship, and maketh oath, that on Saturday October 3, 1767, then in Lat. 39. 29. N. Long. 62. 32. we at day-light, in the morning, fell in with the brig Maryland-Packet, Ebenezer Symmes, master, in distress, and by report of his mate, William Dennis, and Benjamin Hooper mate of the said brig, and all the people belonging to her, that there was 6 feet water in her the said brig's hold, and the sand-ballast wash'd in her well-room, above her kelson, and not being able to work the pumps, by reason of the same, they were hoisted on deck, in order to bail the water out. The master and 3 men, being very ill of a fever, and one man lame, and not able to walk, the mate and two men being quite wore out with fatigue, in a hard gale of wind at S. and bailing water out of the said vessell, 3 days and 3 nights without any rest or sleep, and the water gaining on them, it was judg'd by Capt. Abbot, the two mates, and all the people, that the people then on board, without more assistance, could not keep the said brig above water 12 hours longer: Therefore for the preservation of life, by the desire of Captain Symmes, his mate, and all the people, I sent my boat on board to take them out, with water and provision for the said people, and what things could be come at, without danger of staving my boat: And that it did not appear to us, Capt. Abbott, and Wm. Dennis, that there was any design, in master, mate, or people, in leaving the said Brig, but entirely to save life. The capt. and one man, was not recovered on our arrival at London the 3 of Nov. 1767.

That the said Capt. Abbott, received, one third of the neat proceeds of the goods saved, out of the said Brig, as a salvage according to law, for saving the same.

*Sworn before me, the 31st Day of Dec. 1767.* R. HODGSON.

*Thomas Abbott, William Dennis.*

*Signed in the Presence of us,* James Kirkwood, Thomas Dixe.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in good Repair, with the Barn and Mill-House, and 10 Acres of Land; well fenc'd with excellent Stone-Wall, adjoining to the Meeting-House in *Brookline*, fit for a Gentleman's Seat.

Ten Acres of Land in said *Brookline*, bounded on Messrs. *Davis*, *Clark* and *Seavers's* Land.

Eight Acres of Orchard and Mowing Land in said *Brookline*, commonly known by the Name of *Brown's* Land; bounded by the High Way, and by Messrs. *Craft's* and *Gardner's* Land.

The above Lotts belong to the Estate of the late JEREMY GRIDLEY, Esq; deceased: For further Particulars, inquire of RICHARD GRIDLEY, Administrator on said Estate.

TO BE LET on reasonable TERMS, and entered upon the 5th Day of *April* next;

A Good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford*, (near the Great Bridge) and but Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon. For further Particulars, inquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

Said ROYALL has to sell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will sell very reasonably.

*N. B.* Any Person of good Character, that can be well recommended, and understands all Sorts of Farming Business, may hear of Encouragement, by applying to said ROYALL. *Medford, April 20, 1764.*

*John Gaberial*, Whale-Boat Builder, to the Northward of Winnisimet Ferry, has some new Boats ready built—Where Gentlemen may be supply'd with new Boats, or have their old ones repair'd.

*Choice Green* COFFEE,

With other West-India GOODS;

To be Sold cheap by

Winslow Taylor

AT his Store in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good FARM, lying in the Town of *Killingly*, about one Mile from Tompson-Parish Meeting-House, containing 100 Acres of Land, will cut 35 Loads of Hay one Year with another, make 60 Barrels of good Cyder, has Plough, Pasture and Wood Land in proportion; there is on the Premisses a good double House, with a Barn 35 by 50 Feet long, with fine Conveniency of turning Water over all the Meadows; the whole fenc'd with sufficient Stone Walls. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may know the Terms by applying to *Richard Bowen*, on the Premisses.

*N. B.* There is a Quantity of good Hay to be sold with the said Farm.

CHOICE

# Bohea Tea,

By the Chest, Hundred or Dozen,

Just Imported in Captain Stevens from LONDON,

TO BE SOLD BY

# Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

Where he has also to sell,

All Sorts of Groceries as usual.

††† Whereas in the late Fire sundry Things that were removed from said Walley's Store are still missing, viz.

4 or 5 Casks of Raisins.

1 Barrel of Flour.

Part of a Box of 12 Inch Pipes, T. D.—&c.

It is desired if any Person knows where they are, they would inform him; and if any suspected Persons should offer them for Sale, that they might be stopped.

On TUESDAY the 23d of *February*,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, unless before disposed of at private Sale,

THE Hull of a new Brigantine, now lying at Bourne's Wharfe, about 112 Tons, well built with the best White Oak Timber and Plank.

For Terms and Conditions of Sale, enquire of EBENEZER STORER.

TO BE SOLD

*By* Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

## A great Variety of valuable Articles,

viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Camblets stript and plain, Irish Hollands, Checks, Callicoes, Chints, Bag Holland, stript ditto, Men and Womens Hose, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. Sundry Articles of House Furniture, Half a Dozen Mehogany Chair Frames, a new green Harrateen Easy Chair, Tables, &c.—*ALSO*, A secondhand Chaise and Harness, compleat and almost new.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

*By Moses Deshon,*

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A General Assortment of Woollen Goods suitable to the Season. Also Womens Tabby Stays, Castor Hats, Household Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. Constant Attendance at said Auction Room, both to receive and dispose of Goods, either at public or private Sale.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

*By* ELIAS DUPEE,

This Evening, and To-Morrow Evening,

## A Variety of Articles.

*1st A Reward of Twenty Dollars will be given by the Subscriber to any Person who will apprehend, so that may be bro't to Justice, one John Tayler, a short thick set broken Man, who carried a blue Cloth Surtait to the North End Vendue Office, which was sold there the 11th of February, that was taken out of the New Auction-Room at the Time of the Fire on the 21st of January.*

*ELIAS DUPEE.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

*Waterman from Dominica.*

CLEARED OUT.

*Stone for Philadelphia; Harding for Maryland; Cordis for North-Carolina; D'Costa for Jamaica; Wilson for LONDON.*

OUTWARD BOUND.

*Harris for West-Indies; Symes for Halifax.*

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Ten Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

*High Water at* Boston, *for this present Week.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Monday*, 52 *m. after* | 2 | *Friday*, 17 *m. after* | 6 |
| *Tuesday*, 41 *m. after* | 3 | *Saturday*, 15 *m. after* | 7 |
| *Wednesday*, 33 *m. after* | 4 | *Lord's-day*, 10 *m. after* | 8 |
| *Thursday*, 25 *m. after* | 5 | | |

(a) Earl of Dartmouth + administration † Chatham † Ministry † Majesty ‡ Seals (b) vid. the Act pa. 735. Vol. I (a) Jackson † Majesty (c) vid. page 748 Vol. I (d) page 29 (e) Ibid (f) House of Representatives.

## The late Company of
# Wharton & Bowes

Being diſſolved by the Deceaſe of the former;

THIS is therefore to deſire all Perſons that have Accounts open with ſaid Company to come and ſettle them with *Nicholas Bowes*, the ſurviving Partner; and ſuch as are Indebted by Note or upon Book of ſeveral Years ſtanding, are more eſpecially deſired to pay the ſame out of Hand to the ſaid *Bowes*, that ſaid Company's Affairs may be ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

N. B. Said BOWES carries on the Buſineſs of *Bookſeller & Stationer*, at the ſame Shop, where all Perſons may be ſupplied with BOOKS and STATIONARY as formerly, at the loweſt Rates, as he has a large and compleat Aſſortment of the ſaid Articles. *** *Country Cuſtomers may be ſupply'd as well by Letter as if preſent.*

## Beſt *London* BOHEA TEA,

To be ſold by the Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Oppoſite Swing-Bridge, South-Side Town-Dock.

ALSO,

*Philadelphia* Ship Bread, Weſt-India Goods, &c.

Juſt Imported in Capt. *Stevens* from *London*, and to be Sold by

## Jane Euſtis,

At her Shop North Side of the Town-Houſe, BOSTON, by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Cash.

A Great Variety of ſtript and figur'd Silks, the moſt faſhionable now wore in London, ſome as low as 4*s*. O T. per Yard, with a large Aſſortment brown and other colour Padſoys, Ducaps and Mantuas, rich white Sattin, a Variety of Winter Stuffs, Broliees in Imitation of Luteſtrings, black and coloured Capuchine Silks and Trimings, patent wove Stays and ſtay-cloth, a large aſſortment Iriſh linnens, lawns and cambricks, muffs and tippets, furr trimmings, ſuperfine ſcarlet broad cloth, ſilk cotton thread and worſted ſtockings of all ſorts, ſilk ſhoes and clogs, callimanco ditto, goloſhes, womens black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cap laces, ſilver trimmings, gold coat binding, ſilver wire, ſpangles, &c. for flowers, black and white beaver hatts for ladies and boys, feathers for ditto, ſilk and linnen handkerchiefs, ſtone ſhoe, knee and girdle buckles and broaches, ſtone and wax necklaces and earings, a few cheſts of china, tippets and turbans at the ſterling coſt, with a variety of other articles, too many to be enumerated in an adverstiſement.

TO be Sold by MICHAEL MALCOM, a Parcel of choice WOOD at Mr. Paine's Wharf near Charleſtown Ferry, by large or ſmall Quantities, to be delivered at any Houſe the North Side of the Mill-Bridge, at Three Dollars a ſingle Cord, and at the Rate of Seven Pound Old Tenor by the Two Foot. Enquire of ſaid Malcom, or Mr. Henry Pumpton, living near ſaid Wharff.

TWO Chambers, a Cellar and a very commodious Shop to let, the North Side of the Town Houſe—Inquire of the Printers.

## William Hawes,

CHAISE-MAKER and SADLER,

Near the Royal Exchange, and oppoſite the Quaker Meeting Houſe in Boſton,

ACQUAINTS his Cuſtomers and other Gentlemen, that he makes and ſells Chaiſes and Chairs, and all Sorts of Horſe Furniture, in the neateſt Manner, with Fidelity and Diſpatch.

N. B. Said *Hawes* has a very good and neat Curricle, with a Pair of Harneſſes which is ſuitable for one Horſe or two, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

## —*American* POT-ASH, *or* ALKALI.—

TO the MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS & OTHERS.

*THE method made uſe of in manufacturing the true American Alkali, having proved hitherto ineffectual, (inſomuch, that neither merchant nor manufacturer has as yet experienced the great advantage that might juſtly be expected to ariſe from it, when manufactured in its true commercial form; but on the contrary, very great inconveniencies have ariſen,) prompts the Author of this Advertiſement to offer his ſervice; and at the ſame time, informs thoſe that may incline to employ him, that his method is calculated to produce the true, pure and genuine American fixt Alkali, at once to anſwer the general purpoſe of both Pearl and Pot-Aſhes, imported from the N. Eaſtern parts of Europe, and conſumed in our home manufactures, at an expence greatly inferior to what is at preſent incurr'd, both in the quantity of wood-aſhes, and the wear of uteniils, by obſtinate fluxes or fuſion. It may be a matter of public conſideration, if ſo, it is humbly ſubmitted. But on the contrary, any merchant, manufacturer or other, deſirous of availing themſelves of this opportunity, by leaving their directions with the Printers of this Paper, will be waited upon, and treated with more amply.*

TO BE SOLD.

NOW on the Stocks, (near the Mouth of the North-River) and to be ſold very reaſonably, a good Veſſel of 90 odd Tons, well built of the beſt of Stuff, and of good Dimenſions.——For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

N. B. Said Veſſel may be launched immediately, if wanted, Feb. 13, 1768.

*ALL Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Philip Carteret, late of Charleſtown, deceas'd, are deſired to lodge them with the Subſcriber—And all indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances forth-with, or their Accounts will be put in Suit at next March Court.* William Whittemore, *Adminiſtrator.*

Cambridge, February 12, 1768. (*tor.*

WHEREAS the Carcaſs of ſeveral Horſes with-in a Few Miles of a contagious Diſtemper now prevalent, have been carried into the Common and other Parts of the Town, and left unburied, whereby ſome ill Conſequences are apprehended; *Theſe are therefore* to acquaint the Inhabitants, that ſuch Perſons as may hereafter leave the dead Bodies of Horſes, or any other Creatures ſo expoſed above Ground, will be proſecuted for ſuch Offences according to Law.

By Order of the Select-Men,

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

*THE Subſcriber, (now reſiding at Capt. Conner's near the Mill-Bridge) hereby acquaints the Town and Country, That he will undertake to cure all Diſtempers incident to Horſes, (if curable, both external and internal. He is ſo confident of his Judgment, as to Cure no Pay. And further doth ſay, that he can relieve any Horſe of the Diſtemper now riſe among them in twenty-four Hours, ſo that they may be fit for Buſineſs in three Days afterward.*

*MALACHY FIELD.*

## *Garden Seeds,*

WARRANTED GOOD,

Imported in Capt. *Stevens*, from LONDON,

And to be SOLD by

## William Davidſon, Gardener,

In Seven-Star Lane, BOSTON,

At the following Price in Sterling Caſh,

| | By the Ounce. *s. d.* |
|---|---|
| ASparagus Seed | 0 1 |
| Brown Dutch Lettuce | 0 3 |
| Batterſea Cabbage | 0 9 |
| Brown Muſtard (quart) | 1 0 |
| Black Turnip Radiſh | 0 4 |
| Colliflower early & late | 3 0 |
| Celery or Salery | 0 3 |
| Creſſes or Pepper Graſs | 0 2 |
| Cucumber early ſhort prickly | 0 4 |
| Cucumber long green | 0 4 |
| Cabbage Lettuce | 0 3 |
| Cos ditto of ſorts | 0 4 |
| Celeriac or Dwarf Salery | 0 4 |
| Capuchin Lettuce | 0 4 |
| Cutt Lettuce | 0 4 |
| Carnation Seed | 4 0 |
| Endive green & white | 0 5 |
| Early Dutch Cabbage | 0 9 |
| Early Sugarloaf ditto | 0 9 |
| Early Yorkſhire ditto | 1 0 |
| Engliſh Sorril | 1 0 |
| French Turnip | 0 6 |
| Green Savoy Cabbage | 0 6 |
| Lemon Carrot | 0 3 |
| Muſk Melon of ſorts | 3 0 |
| Orange Carrot | 0 3 |
| Parſley double | 0 3 |

| | By the Ounce. *s. d.* |
|---|---|
| MArble Lettuce | 0 4 |
| Parſley ſingle | 0 2 |
| Portugal Onion | 0 4 |
| Prickley Spinage | 0 2 |
| Rape or Cail | 0 2 |
| Red Spaniſh Onion | 0 3 |
| Red Cabbage | 0 6 |
| Round Spinage | 0 2 |
| Red Beet | 0 3 |
| Summer Savory | 0 6 |
| Scurvy Graſs | 1 0 |
| Sweet Marjoram | 1 0 |
| Straſsburg Onion | 0 4 |
| Scarlet Radiſh | 0 2 |
| Short-topt ditto | 0 2 |
| Sileſia Lettuce | 0 4 |
| Thyme Seed | 1 0 |
| Turnip of Sorts | 0 2 |
| Turnip Cabbage | 0 9 |
| White Onion | 0 4 |
| White Muſtard | 0 2 |
| Winter Cabbage | 0 6 |
| White Orrice | 0 3 |
| White Turnip Radiſh | 0 4 |
| Yellow Savoy Cabbage | 0 6 |
| Winter Savory | 0 9 |

—With ſome others—

ALSO, A Collection of 2 Hundred of the beſt Sorts of young Graffed and Inoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees.

Sold in Sterling Caſh.

CHERRIES 2*s*.—Pears 2*s*.—Peaches 2*s*.—Plumbs 2*s*. Apricots 2*s*.—Nectarines 2*s*.—Apples 9*d*.—Quinces 9*d*.—Lime Trees 3*s*.—Engliſh Elm Trees 2*s*.—Engliſh Philboards 2*s*.—Grape Vines of all Sorts 4*d*.—Red and white Dutch Currant Buſhes 2*d*.—Engliſh Gooſberry Buſhes of all Sorts 3*d*.—Aſparagus Plants of the large early Sorts a hundred 2*s*. 6*d*.—Box for edgings of Walks a Yard 3*d*.—and Sixty Sorts of Flowers Plants & Seeds.——Alſo, GARDEN SEEDS ſaved here, more ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies, &c.——Alſo—all Sorts of Plants in their Seaſon—as, Cabbage and Colliflower—Savoy—Salery—Endive—Marjoram—Thyme—Savory—Balm—Rue—Wormwood—Sives—Sage—Mint—Sorril—With Garlick—Shalots—and Horſe Radiſh 6*d*. per Pound, &c.——All Sorts of dried ſweet Herbs, and early Sallad, and other Sallad.

*N. B.* Early Golden Hotſpur, and early Charton Peas at 2*s*. per Buſhel, and 10*d*. by the Quart—and ſome others, all at the very loweſt Prices, by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh.

# BRUSHES of all

Sorts, manufactured in BOSTON, equal in Goodneſs to any imported from Europe, to be ſold by Wholeſale, as low as they can be bought in London, at

## JOHN SMITH's Shop,

In Newbury-Street, BOSTON.

*** Caſh given for Hogs Briſtles, Shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax. N. B. Bruſhes mended in the neateſt Manner.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. John Phillips, late of Boſton, Coaſter, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Anna Phillips, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

*Jacob Bucknam* Begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has juſt opened a ſinging School, at a convenient Chamber in Long-Lane, at the Houſe of Mr. John Boice—Where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be taught the Art of Pſalmody at a reaſonable Rate. The ſaid School will be kept every Monday and Wedneſday Evening. If any Gentlemen will ſend their Children, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their Humble Servant. JACOB BUCKNAM.

N. B. The ſaid Bucknam will attend any one at a private Houſe, if deſired.

LOST on Friday laſt, ſuppos'd between the Town-Houſe and the North-Battery, a Pair of Saddle Bags having ſundry Papers in them. Whoever will bring them to the Printers hereof, ſhall be paid for their Trouble.

TO BE SOLD.

A TAN-YARD, lying in Dunſtable, upon the Country Road, about half a Mile from Col. Tyng's, conſiſting of 14 Tan-Fats, with ſuitable Buildings for the Buſineſs, and Plenty of Water: Alſo about 120 Acres of Pine-land and Swamp, (the Bigger Part of the whole is good Plough-land, of the Sort); with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe upon it. Inquire of Willard Hall, living on the Premiſes.

TO BE LETT,

A Shop fit for an Office, in the Centre of King-Street, North Side. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm in Cheſea, known by the name of Dudley's Farm, containing 112 acres, with a good houſe and barn. Alſo a choice wood-lot in Roxbury, adjoining to a place called Muddy-Pond, containing about 30 acres. Alſo 6 acres of wood-land, near a place called Merryfield, in Dorcheſter. Alſo a Brick dwelling-houſe, ſituate in King-ſtreet, cloſe to the *Exchange*, in good repair.—all in the county of Suffolk—at private ſale any time before the firſt of March next, on reaſonable terms; And ſhould they, or any of them, be then unſold, they will be expoſed to ſale at public Auction that day, at ſaid dwelling-houſe in King-ſtreet. The above being part of the eſtate of Joſeph Dudley, late of Boſton, Eſq; deceaſed. Enquire of Thomas Fayerweather, Eſq; his executor.

Boſton, January 16, 1768.

N. B. Said Farm at Chelſea contains only 100 Acres of choice Upland inſtead of 112, but its Advantage and Value is increaſed by having 36 Acres of fine Salt Marſh, over and above ſaid 100 Acres of Upland which is not mention'd in the above Adverſtiſement, both within a Mile of Chelſea Meeting-Houſe.

## Nathaniel Ruſſell, *Chair-maker*,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, That he has Removed his Shop from Queen-Street, to that improved by the late Capt. *Joſeph Ruſſell*, in *Green's*-Lane, where all Perſons may be ſupplied with every Kind of Chairs, made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at a moderate Price, for Caſh only.

Imported in the laſt Ships by

## Richard Smith,

In King-Street,

## A large and general Aſſortment of

Engliſh GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon, procured immediately from the different Manufactories; in particular a large Aſſortment of Yorkſhire Woollens, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO,

Caſh given for good POT-ASH.

New Rice, Sole Leather, Beef and Pork.

# Drugs & Medicines.

## *John Loring*

Has juſt received from England,

## A General aſſortment of DRUGS

and MEDICINES, of the beſt Qualities, which he ſells Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

## *BOERHAAVE's* CHYMICAL

TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobſtruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Diſorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Meſentery. Is greatly ſerviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be uſed in the moſt violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increaſe the Diſcharge of Urine, it will not be adviſeable to uſe it in Caſes where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Caſes Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Caſes, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occaſion may require.

*N. B.* This Medicine has been uſed with the greateſt Succeſs, and has produced ſurprizing Effects in a great Variety of Diſorders; but as it is not known, at leaſt not generally in this Country, and he deſigns not to impoſe on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boſton*, who ſhall pleaſe to make Trial of it, ſhall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—— It will be ſold at Two Piſtareens a Bottle.

## *Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,*

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

*** *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the ſingle Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

*Boſton, Printed by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.